



The Independent Republican.

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MONROE, PA. Thursday, November 19, 1857.

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Modern Democratic pilgrims to his tomb, must be tempted to deface the first clause of the inscription, since they repudiate the principles of the Declaration, whose supporters they condemn as fools and fanatics.

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From the Louisville Journal. The Mote and Beam. A Thanksgiving Ode for some of the "New England Clergy."

New England, of the bright, green hills, New England, of the glittering fountains, New England, of the bounding fields, And all the Winter's dazzling hoar;

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his salary, or donations as a preacher, does he stop to learn how the money was made, before he ventures to take it, for fear he will have to answer for the sins of all his congregation? Or, if he should buy a turkey for "Thanksgiving" of a man he knows to be a sinner, and considers on the broad road to perdition, does he think that would send him to "the same red hell"? Truly, the poet almost proves himself worthy to wear the forehead New England "laurels."

One is reminded of the incident described in the old lines: "Twas the midst of a storm, in the utmost confusion, The sailors all hurried to get abolition, 'Twas done, and the weight of the sin they confessed 'Transferred, as they thought, from themselves to the priest."

Our friend seems not exactly suited for a missionary in his present field. He ought to make more allowances for old habits and associations. He should remember that the noblest patriots and statesmen of New England—in the days when she produced such men—as well as of the South, once believed as the great body of these unhappy "infidels" now do, on the question of Slavery. Let him go South, where the laurels are not all monopolized by "fools," and perhaps he may himself be crowned as the Poet Laureate of the slave-pan and the auction-block.

From Washington. Washington, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857. A letter was received by Gen. Cass this morning from the Chief Justice of Utah, who accompanied the expedition, dated Oct. 15.

Misses. Editors.—I see in one of the recent numbers of the Rev. Brownlow's Knoxville Whip, that the Reverend editor has given the statistics of crimes in New York city, as recorded by the police officials. It seems that he would have us judge of the whole moral tone north or south of the Mohawk, including the rural districts and villages, by that of the great Gotham, where are congregated all the knavery, vice, and crime, not only of the new world, but of the old.

Now, however painful those statistics and the Reverend editor's comments thereon may be to the health of our country, American and patriot, doubtless, nevertheless, they are not without utility. They evidently must have more or less neutralizing effect upon sectional conceits. Often have I had the statistics of crime and vice in the Northern cities thus presented to me, and been tauntingly asked to "notice how deplorable they appeared, as contrasted with Southern morality."

Feeling that the Reverend gentleman has done the North injustice by withholding truths on the other side of the question, of which probably a major portion of your readers are ignorant, I venture to raise my voice in opposition to the "Dismal" paper, and to present to you, as a looker-on from behind the curtain, for the last quarter of a century.

In this little village, located not more than 150 miles north-east from Memphis city, and not many miles north or south of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, some seven years since it was a common occurrence for gentlemen rowdies, (some of them slaveholders, the first in society,) to congregate at the groggeries, and, after getting "gentlemanly tight," at the late hours of the night they would crowd the streets in large gangs, whooping like owls, and howling like dogs, and a dozen or two of pistol-wielding blackguard sons, and throw missiles against the dwellings of peaceful citizens, some of whom were perhaps engaged in prayer and others wrapped in slumber. When those "knockings at the door" failed to meet with the desired response, then the gang would break open the doors, and enter in, and pull men out from beside their wives, and force them to "inhibit" till as drunk as themselves; the victims knowing from past experience the consequences of a refusal, but slight importunities were necessary to induce them to accept the proffered treat. Thus from house to house the gang would go, and the plates and glasses, and after canvassing the village, would likewise canvass the immediate vicinity,—except that they would not disturb the slaveholders, who were able to prosecute, or might shoot the whole gang without being hurt by the law,—and while returning to the village they would employ some nigger or niggers to enter the kitchen of the plate and "get the sh-baggers out," who would follow the gang to town, and then for a stipulated sum would strip themselves stark naked, and the white "chivalry" in the same state of nudity on all fours after them would walk, trot, pace, gallop, kick up, and equal, through all the streets of the village, for the purpose of entering the kitchen of the plate for the ludicrous, as well as for the gratification of the lascivious, and the improvement of the morals of youthful spectators of both sexes. None of these proceedings ever entered upon the pages of the statistical papers of Tennessee cities.

No doubt your Northern pro-Slavery papers will roll up their eyes at the above, as an insinuating squint of incredulity. But here so trivial are such things regarded, that the only response the publication of such occurrences would be likely to meet with, would be, "What an ad about a little! Why that is only 'bin on a regular bus'—the effervescence of accumulated spirits on the brain, or three times a year, from drinkin bad liquor."

Should this letter arrest the eye of some Southern editor, with my address at the bottom, not a word would be contradicted, but he would say to his readers, of that locality, "Hunt that fellow out! You have an enemy in your camp!"

From Tennessee—Crime and its Punishment. Misses. Editors.—Dear Sir, Having given you, in my last, some hints with regard to the lewd features of Tennessee rowdyism, I will now endeavor to point out some of its bloody features. With this peculiar characteristic it is as well tattooed as are the physiognomies of certain tribes of the Red Men, that, doing the part of the law, in this village and vicinity, there have been a dozen murders committed, only one of which has been punished by State imprisonment—none by death. One half of the perpetrators of these crimes have bid defiance to the law, and some of them, or a portion of them, are now in the hands of the law, and are being punished by the State.

of justifiable homicide! These are additional reasons why Southern morality compares so favorably with Northern, as shown by Southern statistics! As an offset to the Rev. Brownlow's New York statistics, showing the prosecutions there for fighting, rioting, drawing of weapons, threatening to kill, &c., I would inform your readers that within the last three years I have witnessed and heard of as many as twenty cases of shooting with intent to kill, and stabbing with Bowie knives in this place, not one of which was prosecuted to trial in Court. Drawing of deadly weapons and threatening to kill are such common occurrences, and looked upon with such entire indifference here, that the man who would prosecute for such pretended offences would be derided by even the saints of the land as a poltroon and coward unfit to live in a Christian community. The person prosecuted would be fined five cents and bound in a bond of five hundred dollars for future behavior, and the most consummate loafer in the country taken as security—in derision of the cowardice of the prosecutor. Additional reasons why the statistics of Southern crimes compare so favorably with those of the North.

Have you heard, my blush, ye Brownlow! four-fifths of a Sunday go to meet—Hither Yankess-appealing Premoters of Vermont! A more regular Sunday church-attending people are not to be found in all Spanish America, than we of this village. "The true, after preaching, the most of us engage in such exercises as fowling, squirrel hunting, fishing, whapping, card playing, &c., but not 'black-blowing'—divisions are one of Crockettism that we despise such unmanly, undisciplined antagonists for gladiatorial sports."

P. S. The Rev. Brownlow denies ever having owned a Bowie-knife, but did not say whether or not it was his regular habit to go loaded with shooting-iron, nor whether or not it was the custom among his Methodist brethren to do so. I have a brother in the Church—who, though with a brother in the Church—expressed an entire disapprobation of such habits in its members.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857. A letter was received by Gen. Cass this morning from the Chief Justice of Utah, who accompanied the expedition, dated Oct. 15. It is usually called the "Dismal" paper, touching the destruction of the train of wagons beyond Fort Laramie. Two trains with seventy-eight wagons were assailed by the Mormons, at night, on the 5th of October, in a narrow pass near Sweet Water, about 280 miles from Fort Laramie, and completely destroyed. The train was composed of a heavy force of fifty-eight men, but was not attacked. These trains appear to have been comparatively unguarded, and to have been scattered along the route, not expecting a surprise. They therefore fell an easy prey to their assailants.

Col. Alexander's party was in advance and had its last accounts passed beyond Green River. It is thought that he may be satisfied, if he have the courage to retreat, but as to do that would involve a disregard of his orders to advance, it seems doubtful whether the responsibility of disobeying them will be his last account. Serious apprehensions for his fate are entertained.

Misgivings are felt concerning the safety of a heavy sutler's train with a half million dollars worth of supplies, which was behind that destroyed. If the heavy snows should have turned it out of the route taken by the other train, it is not improbable that it escaped entirely. Otherwise its situation is very precarious.

Col. Johnston, the commander of the expedition, was at Fort Laramie on the 5th of October with the remainder, and expecting to advance immediately.—A. Y. Trib.

The Mormon Attack on the Government Trains. Washington, Nov. 14.—Despatches corroborative of Judge Eboha's were received this afternoon. They say: The Mormons have opened the ball by burning three supply trains—two on Green River and one on the Big Sandy—the centre train, consisting in all of seventy-eight wagons.

There was a council among the officers, and it was determined, after hearing the opinions of all the guides in relation to the country, to go around by Soda Springs, where the road forks for Oregon and California, and enter the Salt Lake Valley through an excellent pass, which would not be an impediment. This determination the president says, was approved of by Col. Johnston, who told him to say to every body that he intended to winter in the valley or not at all.

The Mormons are congregated in large numbers, even on this side of the mountain, burning the grass; and are determined, it seems, to prevent the entrance of the troops into the valley any how. They are regularly enrolled in thousands, and if Col. Johnston enters the valley he can act only on the defensive with his handful of men.

The War Department is expecting despatches from Col. Johnston himself, sent through General Scott at headquarters.—Should these not arrive here to-morrow or by Monday morning, the whole report will be discredited by the department. Col. Johnston certainly never permitted an express to come back without sending official despatches by him.

The capture of Delhi on the 20th of September, before any of the European reinforcements had arrived, gladdens the heart of the English. Their loss however, was severe; amounting to 40 officers and 600 men, in an army of little more than 4,000 Europeans. The center of the insurrection having thus been cut off, the British forces were now free to move against Oude, which was the last focus of the mutiny, and probably the hiding place of the last of the Great Mogul, the deluded King of Delhi, who has succeeded in escaping, together with his family. A long campaign is still required against the marauders and robbers, the remains of the mutineers, who for a long time will be the scourge of the country; but the principal work has now been done, and no further disasters are to be apprehended. It seems, however, that the important town of Gaya has fallen into the hands of the insurgents, who had defeated a corps of Sikhs sent from Patna against them.

David Wilmot on Defeat. The Erie Constitution publishes the following letter from Judge Wilmot to the editor, who remarks that it was not written for the public eye: TOWANDA, Oct. 31, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The battle is lost, as men ordinarily estimate results. It will discourage the weak and doubting; the weak will seek shelter in the camp of the enemy. The men of courage and faith will stand firm, with confidence unshaken in the final triumph of the right. Courage and perseverance are qualities essential in a conflict with error and wrong; these, with untiring activity, are the elements of success in all great revolutions.

I look to the future with unshaken confidence. Liberty cannot be crushed out in this age and country. Oppression has no charter from God. The tyrant that exalts in power, and defiantly assaults not the constitutional rights of American citizenship, but the God-given rights of man, shall soon fall a lifeless and loathsome corpse, under the persevering and courageous assaults of truth. The moral politician believes in the potency of great interests. He scoffs at the idea that any other than selfish motives influence the action of men. This is an insult, both to God and man. Truth and Justice are mightier than Selfishness and Wrong. The heroes and martyrs of our race attest the nobility of humanity. Men are capable of the highest motives and the most arduous steadfastness to principle. Truth is never silent, but pleads ever, with irresistible persuasiveness and power. There is strength in a noble, self-sacrificing disinterestedness, battling it as a just cause, that cannot be overcome.

All the great moral forces of Nature are working incessantly on the side of the right. In the struggle of life we require strength in overcoming obstacles that beset our path.—Disasters test the constancy and courage of parties as of men. In the nature of things reverses must come, but if we are true to the cause of Freedom and Humanity our triumph is certain; nor will the day be long past when the oppressed and wronged will stand against rightness and truth.—If so, Omnipotence is deified, and then is the earth a province of the Evil One, and man the helpless victim of his malignity.

In the hour of disaster and defeat, we must preserve an abiding faith in rectitude, and in the living energies of the Truth. We must not despair, nor weary in the performance of our high duties. There is nothing in the result of the late election that should for a moment dishearten our hopes or relax our efforts. It has not changed the essential nature of things, it has not made the wrong right, it is beyond the power of a majority. Majorities can make the rulers of to-day, but they cannot make oppression just, nor eradicate from the hearts of men hatred of the oppressor. They may uphold for a time violence and fraud by the strong arm of military power, but they cannot lawfully take from man the rights with which his Maker has invested him. Not a stone in the edifice of our strength has been shaken by the Man of Nazareth, and other enemies of good whiskey. So with you. Finding your political opponents travelling heavenward, you pray that you may be sent to the devil, and the good Lord seems to be answering your prayers. If you ever should be disposed to give thanks, look toward, and they will be accepted.—Cin. Times.

HITTING THE NAIL EXACTLY ON THE HEAD. The National Era says: "The Buchanan party have possession of the Federal Administration, will control the next Congress, and of course will be responsible for the financial policy of the country. If they should choose to let the present tariff alone, the Republican party, being in the minority, will not be called upon to disturb it. Should they initiate any measures wisely calculated to promote a gold and silver currency, the Republican party will doubtless encourage them; so, if they are not in earnest, but only propose to win some credit with the people by empty declamation against paper money, endeavoring to throw upon the Republican party the onus of advocating it, it will be just as well for the Republicans to keep quiet. We do not think they will be caught in any such trap."

BUCHANAN VICTORIES. The following victories of the Buchanan Shamocratic party, have occurred during the week: Eighteen lumber mills at Muskegon, Mich., have nearly all stopped cutting lumber.—Muskegon must feel the pressure severely, for the reason that it employs \$1,000,000 of capital in the lumber mills and plantings connected therewith. Muskegon has grown in the course of four years from 400 souls to 9000.

Mr. George Kellogg, Jr., the superintendent of out-door poor in New York, reports that at this time last year, about half a dozen families were relieved daily, while on Monday and Tuesday of the present week, no less than sixty similar applications were made and attended to. It is usual to defer the dispensation of coal to needy families until the first of January, but the superintendent is of opinion that it will be absolutely necessary to commence this year on the 1st of December.

Fifteen destitute families, consisting in the aggregate of eighty persons, were admitted in one day at the almshouse at Grafton, Mass., recently.

On Wednesday of last week, a troop of men, old women, boys and girls, tore down the wooden rail which surrounded Tompkins' school, and carried their way off for fire wood, and so successfully was the work accomplished, that were it not for the trees, the Square would now present the appearance of a vacant lot. Even the benches were carried off. Another party encountered a baker's wagon in Avenue B, made an attack upon it and seized some fifty loaves.

The Director of the Brooklyn City Rail Road Company has reduced the wages of the conductors and drivers employed upon their route, from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day. The reduction went into effect on the 1st inst.

The various elements which are constantly blending and merging in the body of modern Sham Democracy have been suggestive of many queer titles and quaint attributes for that unwhipped, unsanctified party. The great beauty and power of these names lies in their fitness and significance. Some are Hards and Softs, Hatters and Radicals, Old Squires and New York, and others, Ruffians, Nigger Drivers, Mulatto Democrats, and what not—but the latest and most eponymous title given to any wing of the "harmonious" "united" is that applied by the Minnesota Times to the Indians who voted the Democratic ticket in the Pembina District. The Times calls them the "Breach-Cloth Democracy" and says they went to the polls with a bottle of whiskey in one hand and a Democratic ticket in the other, with tickets went into the ballot-box and the whiskey into the Indians. What a grand institution is the "Breach-Cloth Democracy!" How pure, how spiritual, and how intensely "American!"

In the course of a murder trial at Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago, the president judge ruled the following points in regard to the rights and duties of officers and private citizens in arresting offenders without a warrant: An officer must arrest a felon. A citizen may, but not on suspicion. There must have been a penitentiary of some kind. The offender must be known. And the citizen must have information. A private citizen, for a felony committed anywhere in the State, whether in the county of which he is a resident or not.

John Mitchell, the Irish refugee, is now in the South-west, publishing a detestable slave paper. A man who strikes for liberty in his own country—escapes from penal colony, and then turns advocate for slavery, surely shows that his first movement was with-out principle and that he deserved hanging instead of transportation.

Republicanism among the Farmers. The estimated Republican majority in St. Lawrence County is 4,000. Of its entire population: 11,427 are Farmers. Kings County gives a Pro-Slavery Democratic majority of 8,000. It has only 478 Farmers. In all the counties of the State where the farming population bears a large proportion to the entire number of the inhabitants, there, even in this season of political default, the Republican principle will be found to bear sway. New York city gives the Pewter Mug Democracy a majority of 23,500. Her coffee-stoned streets and flagged sidewalks, to be sure, are not favorable to agricultural enterprises. But the existence of only 193 Farmers within her limits, will account somewhat for the unlearned "Democracy" of her politics. Fernando Wood ploughs with other cattle than oxen; and harvests men instead of grain. Chautauque County, on the other hand, unencumbered with any of those large cities so hateful to Thomas Jefferson, gives the Republican ticket 3,000 majority. She has 9,249 Farmers among her voters. Hamilton County has gone "Democratic" by 300.—There are but 511 Farmers within her limits. Richmond County has but 574 Farmers, and gives 850 majority against the Republican ticket. Putnam County has only 1,957 Farmers, in her population and the Rockland there are but 1,323. Each of these has just given a Democratic majority.—Oneida on the other hand, with the population of 11,880 Farmers, Cayuga with 8,228, Delaware with 7,448, Jefferson with 7,000, Madison with 7,010, Onondaga with 9,079, Oswego with 8,677, Steuben with 9,696, Wayne with 7,924, Washington with 7,204—insured all the Counties in the State, having a decidedly agricultural character, are as decidedly Republican in their politics. It is in the honesty, the intelligence, the simplicity and the steadiness of the Farmers of New York, that the politics of Free Men and Free Soil find a congenial place, and take deep root. While Agriculture is the source of the nation's wealth it is the basis of its Liberties.—Hamilton (N. Y.) Republican.

Chase's Thanksgiving Proclamation has come at last. He thanks God for everything, the people for nothing. He is all "God and Liberty," "Pestilence and Poverty," Corn and Turkey. Well, Mr. Chase you may have your thanksgiving, then you please, and be thankful to whom you please, and we shall do the same. We shall wait for Governor Payne's proclamation before we thank.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

You remind us of Deacon Tubbes, a Hard Shell Baptist, who once flourished in the upper West. I like most the story of how he was found by his drams and invariably associated whiskey with piety. One day he attended a temperance discussion, and heard it demonstrated that the "Men of Nazareth" was a tea totaller. The next Sabbath it was his turn to pray in meeting, and among other supplications he beseeched that the church might be strengthened by the influence of the Man of Nazareth, and other enemies of good whiskey. So with you. Finding your political opponents travelling heavenward, you pray that you may be sent to the devil, and the good Lord seems to be answering your prayers. If you ever should be disposed to give thanks, look toward, and they will be accepted.—Cin. Times.

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THE TERRORIZED RIVERS IN NEW YORK.—The most exaggerated stories were afloat in New York in relation to the anticipated proceedings of the 23,000 mill and saw-mill owners in procession; others, that the banks in Wall street were in danger of being robbed—that during the night the flour and provision stores were to be plundered—that Mr. Green, at the corner of Beekman and Front streets, was preparing to have his flour store defended—that Hecker's mills were to be guarded by hot water, if the shops were assailed—that the Sub-Treasury was to be plundered, and the like; but fortunately nothing of the kind occurred. The authorities, however, were prompt in adopting measures to suppress any outbreak, and to preserve the public peace.

The President has sent a sufficient force from Governor's Island and the Brooklyn Navy yard to protect the Sub-Treasury, while the police have been sufficient thus far to prevent any violent outbreaks. The melancholy prostration of business is the remote cause of the disturbances, by throwing thousands out of employment; but the immediate stimulus to the riotous spirit was the assurance given by Mayor Jay, before election, that the rich would be compelled to find employment and bread for the poor.

The people seem disposed to take the demagogue at his word, and hold him to it. "Violent speeches and threats have been made, but no harm has been done.

SHALL WE HAVE MARTIAL LAW?—We have it already. The Cabinet at Washington hold consultations over the internal police of the city of New York. The President of the United States has commanded the army of the army, orders General Scott "to take efficient measures for the protection of the Custom-House and Sub-Treasury." Marines from Washington, federal troops from Boston, are ordered hither to be in readiness for any emergency. All military officers belonging to the New York station are ordered to return to their quarters, and to be ready to march in procession; others, that the banks in Wall street were in danger of being robbed—that during the night the flour and provision stores were to be plundered—that Mr. Green, at the corner of Beekman and Front streets, was preparing to have his flour store defended—that Hecker's mills were to be guarded by hot water, if the shops were assailed—that the Sub-Treasury was to be plundered, and the like; but fortunately nothing of the kind occurred. The authorities, however, were prompt in adopting measures to suppress any outbreak, and to preserve the public peace.

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Special Methodist Protestant Conference. The Slavery Question. CHICKENKILL, Nov. 14.—A Special Conference of Delegates from the various Annual Conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church, North and West, has been in session here for several days.

No important action was taken until yesterday, when the following preamble and resolution, reported by a Committee, were adopted, viz: Whereas, We have received satisfactory information that an entire freedom of discussion on the subject of Slavery cannot be enjoyed in Lynchburg, and

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, as well as unnecessary, for the representatives of the North and West to attend the General Conference to be held at Lynchburg, with a view to secure a redress of grievances which we suffer.

At the afternoon session, a memorial was drawn up, addressed to the General Conference, which, among other things, says, "It is our earnest desire to perpetuate a union with the General Association, but we must, in Christian frankness, state that insuperable impediments prevent the continuance of that union; that the traffic with slaves, conflicts with the rights of humanity; and we regard it as our bounden duty, as ministers and members of the Church, to oppose the said practice, and have determined that the word 'unity' shall be struck from our constitution."

The memorial was adopted. The Convention will probably adjourn to-day.

Five Hundred Troops Killed by the Indians. The following is part of a letter from the Rev. Thomas Williamson, published in the St. Paul Times, the substance of which came by telegraph.

A report reached this neighborhood on day before yesterday, that five hundred American soldiers have been cut off by a large party of Teutonwan, near the Missouri river. The news was brought there by a man from near the upper end of Big Stone Lake, whose son-in-law (one of the upper Sioux-wars) had just returned from a camp of the Teutonwan to dance the scalp dance, and that he saw them mounted on the dragon horses, with the holsters and pistols which they had taken. They said that the Long Knives were taken to war, and not very far from some Fort on the Missouri, and as they proceeded westward they camped near a large body of the Teutonwan, who hearing their drums, in the night surrounded the camp, and while they were nearly all asleep rushed upon them and killed them with their knives and war clubs before the Long Knives could get their guns or horses, and so they escaped.

It is common for warriors to boast of their exploits, and we hope there is much exaggeration in the report; but if two or even one hundred of our soldiers have been thus cut off, it is a sad case. I fear there is truth in it. It is very improbable that not one should have escaped, and likely you will have some account of it from other sources not far from the time this reaches you. You will less remember that persons acquainted with the Sioux, almost without exception, apprehended that trouble would grow out of the neglect of our Government to send a detachment of our army to punish those who perpetrated the murders at Spirit Lake.

THE TERRORIZED RIVERS IN NEW YORK.—The most exaggerated stories were afloat in New York in relation to the anticipated proceedings of the 23,000 mill and saw-mill owners in procession; others, that the banks in Wall street were in danger of being robbed—that during the night the flour and provision stores were to be plundered—that Mr. Green, at the corner of Beekman and Front streets, was preparing to have his flour store defended—that Hecker's mills were to be guarded by hot water, if the shops were assailed—that the Sub-Treasury was to be plundered, and the like; but fortunately nothing of the kind occurred. The authorities, however, were prompt in adopting measures to suppress any outbreak, and to preserve the public peace.

The President has sent a sufficient force from Governor's Island and the Brooklyn Navy yard to protect the Sub-Treasury, while the police have been sufficient thus far to prevent any violent outbreaks. The melancholy prostration of business is the remote cause of the disturbances, by throwing thousands out of employment; but the immediate stimulus to the riotous spirit was the assurance given by Mayor Jay, before election, that the rich would be compelled to find employment and bread for the poor.

The people seem disposed to take the demagogue at his word, and hold him to it. "Violent speeches and threats have been made, but no harm has been done.

SHALL WE HAVE MARTIAL LAW?—We have it already. The Cabinet at Washington hold consultations over the internal police of the city of New York. The President of the United States has commanded the army of the army, orders General Scott "to take efficient measures for the protection of the Custom-House and Sub-Treasury." Marines from Washington, federal troops from Boston, are ordered hither to be in readiness for any emergency. All military officers belonging to the New York station are ordered to return to their quarters, and to be ready to march in procession; others, that the banks in Wall street were in danger of being robbed—that during the night the flour and provision stores were to be plundered—that Mr. Green, at the corner of Beekman and Front streets, was preparing to have his flour store defended—that Hecker's mills were to be guarded by hot water, if the shops were assailed—that the Sub-Treasury was to be plundered, and the like; but fortunately nothing of the kind occurred. The authorities, however, were prompt in adopting measures to suppress any outbreak, and to preserve the public peace.

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